

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—the Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. XII—NO. 5.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 565.

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY JAMES MACKENZIE.

TERMS: In advance—\$2.00

To clubs of three or more, each—1.50

Advertisements: For one square 3 weeks—1.00

For each subsequent insertion—25

Yearly Advertisements will be charged

For one square or less—8.00

For one column—20.00

All letters on business should be

pre-paid in order to receive attention.

Produce taken in pay for subscription.

S. H. GREENLEE, O. TAYLOR.

GREENLEE & TAYLOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and Solicitors in Chancery,

DEFIANCE, OHIO.

WILL promptly attend to all business

that may be placed in their hands, before

any of the Courts of the 18th Judicial Circuit.

Collection of Claims, sale of Real Estate,

Payment of Taxes, &c., &c.

May 30, 1851.

W. SHEPHERD, [W. SHEPHERD,

SHEPHERD & SHEPHERD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

And Solicitors in Chancery.

NAPOLÉON, HENRY COUNTY, OHIO.

WILL attend promptly to all business

appertaining to their profession, which

may be entrusted to their care.

June 5, 1850.

A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Kalida, Putnam County, O.

WILL attend promptly to all business

entrusted to his care in the courts of

Putnam and the adjoining counties.

—ALSO—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

October 23, 1850.

E. H. LELAND, [JAMES MACKENZIE,

Defiance, O. } Kalida, Ohio.

LELAND & MACKENZIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

All business entrusted in their hands will

receive prompt attention.

Nov. 20, 1851.

JAMES MACKENZIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

N. HUBER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

DELPHOS, OHIO.

ATTENDS to business in Allen, Putnam

and Van Wert counties. Office—two

doors South of the American House.

December, 1850.

JAMES M. GOFFINBERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

FINDLAY, OHIO.

Will attend to all business entrusted in

his hands, in this Judicial District.

January, 1852.

ALEX. SANKEY LATTY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

PAULDING,

PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO.

January, 1852.

C. L. WEST,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

Solicitor in Chancery,

NAPOLÉON, HENRY COUNTY, OHIO.

April 25, 1851.

W. J. JACKSON,

GENERAL LAND AGENT, &c.

NAPOLÉON, HENRY COUNTY, O.

As Auditor of Henry county, he is pre-

pared to attend to the payment of Taxes,

investigation of Land Titles, and everything

connected with a General Land Agency.

All orders post-paid, containing one

dollar in cash, will be promptly attended to.

April, 1851.

1851.

J. R. CLARK, M. F. CLARK, J. O. CLARK,

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BY

J. R. CLARK & CO.,

CANAL STREET, NEAR THE TACKET LANDING,

DELPHOS, OHIO.

HAVING leased this establishment for a

term of years, and refitted and re-

furnished the same throughout, we will en-

deavor, by proper attention, to make it at all

times a desirable resort for travelers and a

pleasant home for boarders.

May 1, 1851.

KALIDA HOTEL,

By T. R. McCLURE.

THE citizens of Putnam and the adjoining

counties, and the traveling public gen-

erally are respectfully informed, that T. R.

McClure has purchased the above well

known stand, and which he is fitting up for

the reception and accommodation of travel-

ers, and where he will be at all times ready

to entertain his old customers and the travel-

ing public generally.

As Mr. McClure is well known as a land-

lord, and the accommodations of the KALIDA

HOTEL, its STABLES, &c., are well known

to be ample, he deems it unnecessary to say

more than that his best exertions will be

given to cater for the tastes and comfort of

the travelling public, who may give him a

call, and that he is determined to provide the

best the country affords.

February 1, 1850.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

The 8th article of the Constitution, it

will be seen, provides for a Sinking Fund,

for the liquidation of the Public Debt, and

which shall be sufficient to pay the accru-

ing interest thereon. This fund must be

adequate, after the payment of the inter-

est, annually, to reduce the principal

by a sum not less than one hundred thou-

sand dollars, increased each and every

year, by compounding, at the rate of six

per cent per annum. It declares of what

this sinking fund shall consist, and cre-

ates a Board of Commissioners to be com-

posed of the Auditor and Secretary of

State and the Attorney General.

This is a responsible trust conferred

upon this Board, and it is suggested that

provision should be made by law for the

keeping of a complete record of all its

proceedings. The Board should have

its office and its clerk, as large sums of

money are to be received and disbursed

throughout its agency, security should be

required for the faithful performance

of such duty. But little difficulty, it is

believed, need occur, in carrying out in

detail the objects of this article by legis-

lative enactments.

In speaking of the general prosperous

condition of the different branches of the

State Government, our militia system

must be permitted to form an exception,

and was not intended to be included in

those remarks.

It has been neglected for years, and

has fallen into disrepute; nor is it sup-

posed much benefit would be derived from

frequent militia musters and military

drills. They are usually days of dissipa-

tion rather than instruction in military

science. But under instructions like ours,

and where safety in case of war, is on

a citizen soldiery, there should be kept up

an effective enrollment and organization

of our militia force. Divisions, Brigades,

Regiments and Companies should be

offered complete, and full returns made

at stated periods, to the Adjutant Gen-

eral. No return has now been made for

many years, and the State of Ohio loses,

at least one third of her just annual pro-

portion of the public arms distributed by

the United States.

The Constitution requires that legal

provision shall be made for the enrolment

of the militia, and for the protection of

the public arms: The arms and accoutre-

ments of all descriptions received by

Ohio, at their contract prices, will amount

to, at least, seven hundred thousand

dollars. But a small proportion of them

are now in the arsenal at Columbus;

others have been distributed in com-

panies, and deposited in different coun-

ties in the State, and for which storage

is yearly demanded and paid. Those to

whose care they have been intrusted,

and who have given security to the

Quarter Master General, have, in some

instances, died, in others gone without

our jurisdiction, or become insolvent. In

some cases, the public arms are out of

repair, in others not to be found, and no

one of responsibility to account for their

injury or loss.

The Arsenal, or place of deposit, in

Columbus, where there is a large amount

of this public property, is the old Peni-

tentiary Building, damp, dilapidated, and

leaky, weak, and insecure. The arms

and accoutrements placed in it are un-

safe. It has been broken through, the

present summer, repeatedly, and muskets

abstracted, for hunting and sport. With

the advice of the Quarter Master Gen-

eral, with no other authority but that

which was assumed, in order to prevent

these abuses, it was deemed necessary

to employ a watchman, and pay him

monthly from the contingent fund, he

has, however, been kept at work in the

repair of the public arms. This subject

of providing for their safety, was specially

brought to the notice of the last Gen-

eral Assembly, but for want of time, or

some other cause, did not receive its ac-

tion.

The Constitution not only requires the

protection of this property, but it is sub-

mitted to the consideration of the Legis-

lature, whether good faith to the United

States is not equally imperative.

Under the authority of various acts of

Congress, the public arms have been dis-

tributed to the several States in a ratio to

correspond with the returned numerical

force of their militia, to be used in case

of war, invasion, rebellion, or insurrec-

tion, for their defence or that of the na-

tion.

It is true the horizon is now clear.—

Not a cloud appears to threaten a bloody

strife, but Washington has said if peace-

ful relations are to be maintained, we

must be prepared for a different state of

things, and the Father of his country never

spoke in peace or war, but his words were

eminently worthy of heed.

It is recommended that provision be

made to call in all the public arms, ex-

cept those necessary for light or volun-

teer companies, and that they be stored

in a suitable place, but in order, insured,

and given to the custody of the Quarter

Master General, who should be required

to give security for a faithful discharge of

his duty, in their care and preservation.

The storage at one place, it is believed,

would be much less expensive to the

State.

A thorough and complete organization

of the militia, is, likewise, recommended.

We should at least know our own

strength. The General Government

should know it and give us our due pro-

portion of the public arms. Without

this knowledge, and a return of the mil-

itia force to the War department, every

year, they cannot be obtained. Unless,

however, good faith is to be observed,

and they are to have, at least, ordinary

care and diligence in their preservation,

it will be equally wise, and more just to

the General Government, to leave them

in the arsenals of the United States.

The Constitution provides, also, for

creating a system of equal taxation, that

all the property of the State shall be sub-

jected, alike to the burden of supporting

the Government. This has been a

matter of controversy for many years.—

The Democratic party has not stood

alone on a proposition so equitable, and

just. This policy should not be aban-

doned, while any legal means remains to

effect the object. All who live under

our laws and enjoy the protection which

they afford, in proportion to their prop-

erty, should be compelled by an equi-

table contribution, to assist in maintaining

this security.

On the peculiar subject of the taxation

of Banks, the views of the present Execu-

tive were fully communicated to the

General Assembly on the 12th day of

December, 1850, and no reason has been

since perceived, to change the opinion

then expressed.

The general system of taxation, revised

at the last session, was not to take effect

until the 1st of December, 1851. It is

supposed to be repealed by the adoption

of the Constitution, which only continues

in force, such laws as were in operation

on the 1st day of September last.

The entire subject will call for your

attention, and I would refer you to the